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Inscriptiones Graecae ad res Romanas pertinentes, auctoritate et impensis Academiae Inscriptionum et Litterarum Humaniorum collectae et editae. Paris: Leroux. Each fasc. ca. Fr. 2.

Of this important publication, which will be complete in six volumes, seven fasciculi of about 100 pages each have already appeared: of Tom. I three fasc. (Britannia, Germania, Gallia, Hispania, Italia, Sicilia, Sardinia et Melita, Pannonia, Dacia, Dalmatia, Moesia, Thracia), in 1901, 1903, 1904; of Tom. III four (Bithynia et Pontus, Cappadocia, Armenia, Galatia, Lycia et Pamphylia, Cilicia, Syria, Palaestina, Arabia), in 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905. It is edited under the direction of the distinguished Latin epigraphist, M. R. Cagnat, assisted in Tom. I by M. J. Toutain and in Tom. III by M. G. Lafaye, both well known for their work in Greek epigraphy and in allied fields. In organizing and publishing at a remarkably low price this collection of inscriptions, most of them scattered in journals and monographs inaccessible to most students, and the rest embraced in the expensive volumes of the Berlin *Corpus*, the Academy of Inscriptions has rendered a unique service to scholarship. Every student of Greek and Latin epigraphy, history, institutions, religion, and private life may now have in his library some fifteen thousand inscriptions at a price hitherto unknown in publications of this sort.

The documents are printed in minuscules. No uniform plan of indicating orthographical, scribal, and mason's errors is followed. A method by which the reader is never left in doubt as he reads the text should be adopted and rigidly adhered to. A goodly number of improved readings and restorations have been introduced into the text; but much remains to be done in this direction. In I. 590 Νεικαεὺς δόμο, τέκτων, with the preposterous explanation "domo Nicaea," should give way to δομοτέκτων; cf. *Ath. Mitth.* XXIV, p. 123. Reference is made to the *Corpus* if an inscription has appeared there, and often also to a journal, apparently to the latest publication or discussion of the document, but not always with good judgment; e. g., the reference on III. 551 to *Am. Jour. Arch.* is only to a report of the find! The value of the publication would be greatly enhanced if the literature were cited fully, as in Dittenberger and Michel. A full table of concordance at the end of the publication will partly remedy this defect, and will, in fact, be indispensable. The notes are very brief, but to the point and helpful, if occasionally too elementary. σχοινία in I. 659 is explained in Ditt. *Syl.*² I, p. 366, n. 29. Dates furnished by the text are adequately explained. Epigraphical evidence of date, however, is never furnished, even when we may assume that at least the general period of a document is indicated by the lettering. As to the completeness of the collection within the limits indicated by the title it is difficult to form a judgment, and the editors do not tell us their conception of its proper range and limitations. It is to be hoped

that they will interpret "ad res Romanas pertinentes" as broadly as possible. To the inscriptions from Sinope (III, p. 33) may now be added several from Robinson's collection *Am. Jour. Arch.* IX (1905), pp. 294 ff.

The following words which are not found in Liddell and Scott nor in Van Herwerden's *Lex. Graec. Supplet.* (and *Appendix*) have been noted. Many known words in new meanings and words of which the lexicons cite only one occurrence are found, but they can not be given here.

ἀβιτώριον (*latrina*) I. 599; ἀγραρία I. 92; ἀκκήσσιος III. 578; ἀκομενταρήσιος (*a commentariis*) III. 1264; ἀκρελεφάντινος III. 800; ἀνελείπτως I. 19; ἀνθοφορίζειν I. 841; ἀργαπέτης III. 1043; ἀρχιταβλάριος III. 1103; ἀρχιφυλακία III. 489; ἀρχοστάτης III. 473. 44; ἀτταβοκάος III. 225. βίγυλος (*vigilum*) I. 142; cf. βιγούλων I. 178; βιξιλатиών (*vec-*) III. 481; βουκονιστήριον III. 484. γέρυλος I. 143. δεκαπρωτία III. 802. 10; δεκουρία I. 113; δεκυρεύνει I. 490; δεσποτάος III. 28; δεχοκτώ I. 263; δημιουργίς III. 800; δημοσώστης III. 67; διούγκιν I. 668; δωσιδικία III. 563. ἐβοκάτος III. 1009; ἐκ[φο]ρια[σ]τής III. 576; ἐλεοθεσία (ἐλαι-) III. 484; ἐλέων III. 739. xix. 17; ἐράριον (*αερ-*) I. 402; εὐπεράστος I. 674. 14. ἡμέριτος I. 552. ἱλασία III. 1297; ἰνπέριον III. 481; ἰσ[ελα]στικός (?) III. 370. κανδιδάτος I. 134; κλυντήρ I. 730; κονιατικός I. 743; κουρούλης III. 238; κιστρία III. 802. 7; κυνδεκέμυρος (-ουίρον) III. 618. λαγη(ν)άριος III. 837; λουδός I. 182; λουτώριον III. 481. μαγιστράτη I. 599; μαρίτα III. 12; ματ(ου)τίος I. 182; μυρμύλλων I. 773; μυρτείτης (= μυρρινίτης) I. 515. νούμερος III. 2; νῶναι I. 144. ξενοκρίτης III. 681. 8. ὀρβάνος I. 779; οὐαλλάριος III. 551. 12; οὐάρνα (*verna*) III. 126; cf. οὐέρας III. 240; οὐηγελλάριος (cf. βιξ-above) III. 227; οὐηγελλатиών III. 1033. 10; οὐνδέκιμος I. 481; οὐρβανικιανός III. 28; ὀφήκιον (*offi-*) I. 629. παραφυλακεῖν III. 516. 17; παρόχιον III. 639; πετείτορ III. 1202; πραιτωριανός I. 186; πρειβάτης I. 402; πρεμποπειλάριος I. 627; προκινιάλις III. 394; προκοπιάειν III. 739. vi. 92; προκυνηγία III. 631; προκυνήγιον III. 681; προσεισοδιασμός III. 739. i. 62. σέπτιμος I. 142; σθηβακιάριον I. 142; σιδηροκόντρα III. 360; σινγλάρης (-gul-) III. 394; [σσυμ]μαρούδης (*summa rudis*) III. 215; στατίων III. 883; στατίωνα III. 748; στολάτος III. 116; συσκελλάριος III. 541; συντεχνία III. 896. ταβούλη I. 325; τάφειμα (-είμα edd.) III. 1381; τρίμιτος III. 228; τριουμφάλις III. 991. υπερλιμτανός III. 70; ὑποῖππαρχεῖν III. 680; ὑποταγή (*exemplar*) III. 705. 3; ὑπόρυκτον I. 804; ὑποφυλακία III. 489. 16. φειβλατώρια (*fibul-*) III. 228; φουνδά(τωρ) III. 837. ὠρινάριος I. 137.

EDWARD CAPPS.

Attraction of Mood in Early Latin. By TENNEY FRANK. Chicago dissertation. Lancaster, Pa.: Printed privately, 1904. Pp. 59.

This paper discusses the origin of the so-called subjunctive by attraction, the development of the construction, and the limits of its use in early Latin. In the general field of mood attraction little has been previously done, though the author in commenting on this fact curiously overlooks the most notable contribution of all, Thulin *De conjunctivo Latino*, Lund, 1899. Mr. Frank, however, has grappled earnestly and capably with his subject and succeeds in developing sundry new points not touched by Thulin. The most valuable part of the treatise is that dealing with the scope and limits of attraction for early Latin. Here we have a complete list of instances for the early period, followed by a full and convincing discussion, showing that the attracted clause is preferably in the same time-sphere as the clause on which it depends; that its favorite position is between the introductory conjunction (when such exists) and the verb of the governing clause; that its verb rarely expresses